This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/161,512, filed on September 28, 1998, which is a divisional of U.S. Application Serial No. 08/705,043, filed on August 29, 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 6,130.602 (incorporated herein by reference), which claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application 60/017,900, filed May 13, 1996, titled "Radio Frequency Data Communication Device.

(ii) Replace the paragraph beginning at page 58, line 17 and ending at page 59, line 7 with the paragraph shown below in clean form. Another version of this paragraph, marked to show the changes made, is attached in a separate page from this amendment.

Another aspect of the invention provides a method for conserving power in a radio frequency identification device, the method comprising periodically switching from a sleep mode to a receiver on mode and performing the following tests to determine whether to further switch to a microprocessor on mode because a valid radio frequency signal is present: (a) determining if any radio frequency signal is present and, if so, proceeding to step (b); and, if not, returning to the sleep mode; (b) determining if the radio frequency signal is modulated and has a predetermined number of transitions per a predetermined period of time and, if so, proceeding to step (c); and, if not, returning to the sleep mode; and (c) determining if the modulated radio frequency signal has a predetermined number of transitions per a predetermined period of time different from the predetermined time of step (b)

A2 CONT

and, if so, switching to the microprocessor on mode; and, if not, returning to the sleep mode.

(iii) Replace the paragraph beginning at page 86, line 13 and ending at page 87, line 9 with the paragraph shown below in clean form. Another version of this paragraph, marked to show the changes made, is attached in a separate page from this amendment.

A3

If the power source 18 is a battery, the battery can take any suitable form. Preferably, the battery type will be selected depending on weight, size, and life requirements for a particular application. In one embodiment, the battery 18 is a thin profile button-type cell forming a small, thin energy cell more commonly utilized in watches and small electronic devices requiring a thin profile. A conventional button-type cell has a pair of electrodes, an anode formed by one face and a cathode formed by an opposite face. Exemplary button-type cells are disclosed in several pending U.S. patent applications including U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/205,957, "Button-Type Battery Having Bendable Construction and Angled Button-Type Battery," listing Mark E. Tuttle and Peter M. Blonsky as inventors, now U.S. Patent No. 5,432,027; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/321,251, "Button-Type Batteries and Method of Forming Button-Type Batteries," listing Mark E. Tuttle as inventor, now U.S. Patent No. 5,494,495; and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/348,543, "Method of Forming Button-Type Batteries and a Button-Type Battery Insulating and Sealing Gasket," listing Mark E. Tuttle as inventor, now U.S. Patent No. 5,662,718. These patent applications

A3 and resulting patents are hereby incorporated by reference. In an alternative embodiment, the battery 18 comprises a series connected pair of button type cells. Instead of using a battery, any suitable power source can be employed.

CONT

(iv) Replace the paragraph beginning at page 89, line 1 and ending at page 89, line 18 with the paragraph shown below in clean form. Another version of this paragraph, marked to show the changes made, is attached in a separate page from this amendment.

A4 Various U.S. patent applications, which are incorporated herein by reference, disclose features that are employed in various alternative embodiments of the invention: 08/092,147, filed July 15, 1993, "Wake Up Device for a Communications System", now abandoned, and continuation application 08/424,827, filed April 19, 1995, "Wake Up Device for a Communications System", now U.S. Patent No. 5,790,946; 08/281,384, filed July 27, 1994, "Communication System Having Transmitter Frequency Control", now U.S. Patent No. 5,568,512; 07/990,918, filed December 15, 1992, now U.S. Patent No. 5,365,551, "Data Communication Transceiver Using Identification Protocol"; 07/899,777, filed June 17, 1992, "Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) and Method of Manufacture, Including an Electrical Operating System and Method," now abandoned; 07/921,037, filed July 24, 1992, "Anti-Theft Method for Detecting The Unauthorized Opening of Containers and Baggage," now abandoned; 07/928,899, filed August 12, 1992, "Electrically Powered Postage Stamp or Mailing or Shipping Label Operative with Radio Frequency (RF) Communications," now

A4 CONT abandoned; and 08/032,384, filed on March 17, 1993, "Modulated Spread Spectrum in ~~RF~~ Identification Systems Method," now U.S. Patent No. 5,539,775.

(v) Replace the paragraph beginning at page 137, line 17 and ending at page 137, line 24 with the paragraph shown below in clean form. Another version of this paragraph, marked to show the changes made, is attached in a separate page from this amendment.

A5 Preferably, the above technique for mounting integrated circuit 16 to card 20 (of Fig. 4) consists of a flip-chip mounting technique. One example of a flip-chip mounting technique is disclosed in pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/166,747, "Process of Manufacturing an Electrical Bonding Interconnect Having a Metal Bond Pad Portion and Having a Conductive Epoxy Portion Comprising an Oxide Reducing Agent," listing Rick Lake and Mark E. Tuttle as inventors, now U.S. Patent No. 5,480,834 and incorporated herein by reference.

(vi) Replace the paragraph beginning at page 209, line 13 and ending at page 209, line 18 with the paragraph shown below in clean form. Another version of this paragraph, marked to show the changes made, is attached in a separate page from this amendment.

A6 The multiplier cell originally developed by Gilbert employed bipolar junction transistors. It is also known to employ MOS transistors to produce